

# Hongkong Telegraph



FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

## Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.  
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000  
SUBSCRIBED £1,145,000

BANKERS:  
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.  
INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—  
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.  
" 6 ".....4 " "  
" 3 ".....3 " "  
JOHN THURBURN,  
Manager, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 4th February, 1894. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.  
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000  
RESERVE FUND £275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.  
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months.....5 per cent.  
" 6 ".....4 " "  
" 3 ".....3 " "  
T. H. WHITEHEAD,  
Manager, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 9th May, 1894. [56]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.  
Court of Directors:—  
D. Gillies, Esq., Chairman  
Chan Kit Shan, Esq., Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.,  
H. Stollert, Esq.,  
Chief Manager,  
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:—  
The Commercial Bank of Scotland,  
Paris Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [7]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP £251,093.15

BANKERS:  
CAPITAL & COUNTRIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:  
No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:  
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:  
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST.  
ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
CHANTREY INCHBALD,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [210]

## To be Let.

TO LET.  
DWELLING HOUSES:—  
"HIGHLANDER" at Magazine Gap.  
No. 1, RIPPON TERRACE.  
No. 8, CHANCERY LANE.  
FLOORS in Blue Buildings.  
FLOORS in Elgin Street, Peel Street and Stanton Street.

FLOORS in No. 1, Shelby Street.  
No. 3, VICTORIA VIEW, Kowloon.  
No. 4, KNUITSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

OFFICES:  
FIRST FLOOR No. 4, Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of China, Japan and the Straits, Ltd.  
PRAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co's.

GODOWNS:—  
BLUE BUILDINGS.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 11th May, 1894. [5]

TO BE LET  
NO. 5, WILD DELL BUILDINGS (Furnished or Unfurnished). Five Good Rooms situated in the best part of the building.  
Apply to  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1894. [59]

TO LET.  
NOS. 5, 7 & 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE. OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.  
The GROUND FLOOR of the Premises now in course of erection at the corner of Horse Street and Queen's Road Central, suitable for OFFICES or SHOPS. The Floor can be divided into separate suites of Offices if necessary, to suit intending Tenants.

A LARGE and DRY GODOWN suitable for the Storage of Opium, Cotton, &c., of about 2,000 Tons (gross) capacity, also to be let under the above Premises.

OFFICE in No. 4, Praya Central, No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.  
DAVID SASSOON, BROS & Co.  
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1894. [18]

## Insurances.

THE STANDARD ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned:—  
(a)—It secures an immediate Provision for wife and family or other relatives in event of early death.  
(b)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.  
(c)—It supplies an excellent Investment for the accumulation of small fixed sums of money.  
(d)—The Surrender and loan values are larger than under ordinary Policies.

2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN THREE YEARS IN FORCE—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive, on application, a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in the Prospectus.

Full particulars on application,  
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents,  
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.  
Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [747]

THE TOKYO MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—TOKIO, JAPAN.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,200,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$600,000  
GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE.....\$400,000

RESERVE FUND, 30th June, 1893.....\$48,551  
SPECIAL RESERVE, Do.....\$134,097

TOTAL RESERVE.....\$622,648

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

For the MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA, K. FUKUI, Manager.  
Hongkong, 18th April, 1894. [485]

NOTICE.  
THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 24th November, 1893. [180]

GENERAL NOTICE.  
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000.....\$833,333.33  
EQUAL TO.....\$833,333.33  
RESERVE FUND.....\$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LEE SING, Esq., LO YUEN MOON, Esq.,  
LOU TAO SHUM, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.  
MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1893. [574]

## Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1894. [571]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1, 165, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1894. [566]

THOMAS GRILL ROOMS, (Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be first-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 p.m., or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per Menu or Order—the Parties scaling on Dish, &c., for same—and Cash. Send on application.

Monthly Board for One Person.....\$15.00  
Tipia.....\$15.00

Breakfast.....\$2.50  
Tipia.....\$2.50  
Dinner.....\$4.75

SPECIAL TIPPINGS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS, Proprietor.  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1894. [599]

## Intimations.

W. BREWER.

JUST RECEIVED.

LOYD'S MODERN ARTILLERY.  
Tanner's Index of Diseases.  
Scout's Rules & Tables for Marine Engineers.  
Murray's Guide to Japan.  
Galde Australia and New Zealand.  
Tollstol—Kingdom of God within you.  
Smith's—Man the Primeval Savage.  
Stromeyer—Marine Boiler Management.  
Big Game Shooting—Badminton Library.  
Middleton—Surveying & Surveying Instruments.  
Lincham—The Street of Human Habitations.  
Walker's Chess Studies.  
Lemaire—Indian Clubs.

WALL'S HANDY BOOK STARS.  
Stanley Gibbons's Stamp Albums.  
Gibbons's Stamp Catalogues.  
New Stock Chrysothrips for Window Decoration.  
White Capstan Tobacco.  
Marion's Photographic Dry Plates.  
New Photo Frames.  
French Book—Tennis Goods.  
Cash Boxes—Despatch Boxes.  
New Fine Art Goods.  
The Popular Game "Halma."

Hongkong, 4th May, 1894.

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

Electric Lighting throughout the Premises. Telephone Address:—"CENTRAL SHANGHAI."

THIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the centre of the Settlements, is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER, SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

COMMODOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.  
SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.  
N.B.—Special reduced charges may be arranged for on application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY, PROPRIETOR.

DAWSON'S PERFECTION OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East, 68, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1893. [41]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, ICE CHIPPERS AND CHISELS, ICE CHESTS.

ICE-WATER PITCHERS, ICE BOWLS, BUTTER COOLERS.

FILTERS.

LEMON SQUEEZERS, LEMON JUICE EXTRACTORS.

WIND-PROOF LAMPS, VERANDAH LAMPS, PUNKAH LAMPS.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1894. [50]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers. THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the cuisine being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communications.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

The WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied. HYDRAULIC ASCENDING ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1893.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY  
PRICE A New Edition of KELLY & WALSH'S DOLLARS AND STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES \$2.50

FROM 1/6 TO 3/4 ASCENDING BY 1/16TH OF A PENNY.

ALSO PUBLISHED SEPARATELY  
PRICE DOLLARS AND STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES \$1.00

FROM 1/6 TO 1/11 ASCENDING BY 1/16TH OF A PENNY.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, PUBLISHERS.  
Hongkong, 14th April, 1894. [5]

## Intimations.

BANK HOLIDAY.  
IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the Undersigned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, 14th May (WHIT MONDAY):—  
For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA:  
T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For the COMPTON NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,  
L. GLENAT, Acting Agent.

For the BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED, HONGKONG,  
CHANTREY INCHBALD, Manager.

For the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED,  
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Chief Manager.

For the MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,  
JOHN THURBURN, Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1894. [56]

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this SOCIETY will be held at the OFFICES of the SOCIETY, No. 4, Praya, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th May, 1894, at NOON, when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society held on the 28th April, 1894, will be submitted for Confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the New Articles of Association already approved by this Meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of Association of the Society to the exclusion of all the existing Articles or Regulations thereof."

By Order of the Board,  
N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1894. [524]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its Registration) will be held at the HONGKONG DISPENSARY on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at Twelve o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager, together with a Statement of Account to the 31st December, 1893.

The REGISTER of SHARES will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 16th instant, till Tuesday, the 22nd instant, both days inclusive, during which period no TRANSFER OF SHARES can be registered.

By Order,  
A. H. MANCELL, Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1894. [560]

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile Firm, either in Hongkong or the Outports. Have had several years' experience as CORRESPONDENCE CLERK and SALESMAN; also a knowledge of SHIPPING and GENERAL OFFICE WORK.—Testimonials.

Address,  
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.  
Hongkong, 14th April, 1894. [474]

THE PHARMACY.

FLETCHER & Co. Dispensing and Retail Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists Sundries-men and Patent Medicine Vendors.

KEPLER'S MALT.....\$14.00  
KEPLER'S MALT and OIL.....\$14.00  
SCOTT'S EMULSION.....\$13.00  
SCOTT'S EMULSION.....\$13.00

TOILET ACCESSORIES:—  
Perfume Bottles, Cut Crystal, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, Sponge Bags, Flesh Gloves and Belts.

Perfumers:—Flaud, Atkinson, Colgate, Ricksecker and Brown Perfumery Co.  
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1893. [28]

"DERMATOL."

Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export Import and Bank Company.

Beware of spurious imitations.  
Hongkong, 7th April, 1894. [446]

NGAI SHANG, 20, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

RATTAN FURNITURE

of Every Description  
CHAIRS, COUCHES, TABLES, BASKETS, CHILDREN'S COTS, &c., &c.  
Latest Patterns, Best Workmanship.

Also  
Rattan Cots, Split Rattan, Canton Reed and Sundries of all kinds.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1893. [51]

## Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.  
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), MAY 13TH, 1894, at 2.45 P.M.

COMPETITION LONG RANGE CUP; Ranges 800 and 900 yards; Ten Shots at each distance. Entrance fee 30 cents.

ARTHUR CHAPMAN, Honorary Secretary.  
Hongkong, 8th May, 1894. [146]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for public information that the VALUATION LIST for the COLONY for 1894-95, will be OPEN to INSPECTION at the TREASURY for 21 days, commencing on TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1894.

By Command,  
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 10th May, 1894. [570]

THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION, THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all UNCLAIMED SHARES in the New Company have been disposed of by me, and these Shareholders in the Old Company who would have been entitled to the same are now requested to apply to me for their proportion of the net proceeds arising from such sale.

CARL GEORG, Liquidator.  
Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 8th May, 1894. [557]

## Shipping.

STEAMERS.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI AND KOBE. THE Company's Steamship

"GISELA," Captain F. Cosulich, will leave for the above places on or about SATURDAY, the 13th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1894. [549]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI. THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG," Captain Reach, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1894. [569]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUET, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"VINDOBONA," Captain F. Miers, will be despatched as above on or about THURSDAY, the 17th instant. Cargo will not be received on board after 5 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1894. [449]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK. THE 3 1/2 L.L. American Bark

"EDWARD MAY," McClure, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1894. [563]

FOR NEW YORK. THE 3 1/2 L.L. American Bark

"ADAM W. SPIES," Meyers, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1894. [482]

## Consignees.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

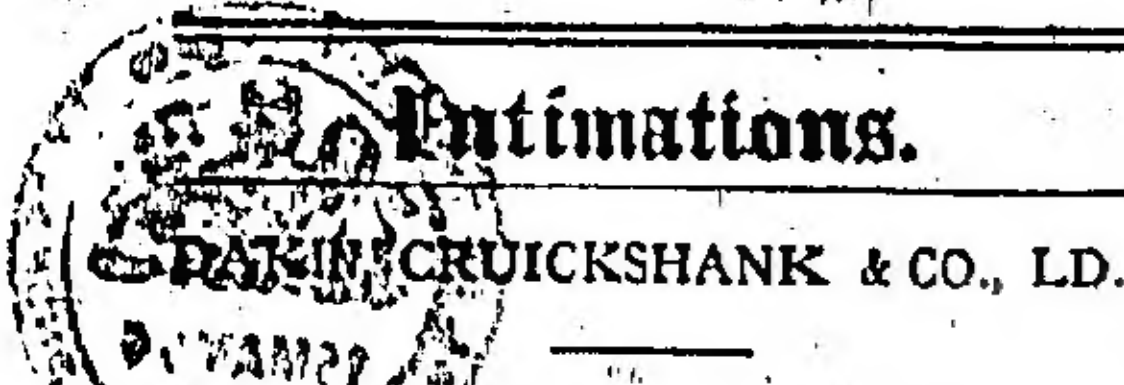
STEAMSHIP "TACOMA," FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE above Steamship having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th May, 1894. [4]





WARM CLOTHES.

THESE will all be spoilt before next cold weather unless properly taken care of.

NAPHTHALINE

Is the best thing to keep away Moths, &c., and prevent clothes smelling fusty.

FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED, VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1894.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

COAST PORT ORDERS.

whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on Application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

SALTZETTER WATER

PURE TABLE WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

The Shanghai Pharmacy, 24, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Bottle Express, 14, Esplanade, Manila.

The Canton Dispensary, Canton.

The Dispensary, Fochow.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Hankow.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Tientsin.

London Office, 8, Fenchurch Building, E.C.

Hongkong 8th May 1894.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM AND AFTER THE 1st OF JANUARY,

1894, THE SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" WILL BE THIRTY

DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS

AND A HALF PER MONTH.

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN

ADVANCE.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS

STAKES.

LONDON, May 9th, 1894.

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, of 1000 sovereigns, each, to be run on the 13th inst. at Newmarket, will be the last of the season.

Fillies 8st 12lb; the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovereigns, out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake; R. M.—78 sub.

Lord Rosebery's b. c. Lady, by Hampton—Hilmar—J. W. 100 sub.

Lord Alington's b. c. Match Box, by St. Simon—Match Girl—J. W. 100 sub.

Sir J. Blundell Maples' b. c. Athlete, by Saraband—Princess Athena—W. Bradford 3 (Winner trained by M. Dawson, Newmarket).

THE GAG IN GERMANY.

The editors of five Berlin newspapers have been prosecuted by the Government and punished for accusing the police of having exceeded their duty in dispersing a meeting of the unemployed. Two of the editors were sentenced to five months' imprisonment, and the others heavily fined.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Bugge—It is as hot as—  
Rev. Thang—You forget where you are!  
Mr. Bugge—No, I don't, I meant Hongkong.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a sample of St. Raphael wine, introduced to the East by Messrs. Calbeck, MacGregor & Co. It is excellently flavoured, though a trifle sweet, and is recommended by the Faculty for "aged persons, young married women and children."

Kitts—I am afraid something is wrong with my teeth.  
Dentist (after a long and mephitic examination)—Your teeth are not at fault. Your trouble arises from using your jaw too much!

WHAT is said to be the greatest hoisting engine ever built is now under construction in Milwaukee for use at one of the copper mines of the Tamarack Mining Company in Upper Michigan. It will be placed at a shaft 9,000 feet deep, and will be used to hoist from a depth of 6,000 feet.

THE first practical system of towing canal-boats by electricity has lately been inaugurated on the Bouge canal, connecting the Seine and Somme rivers in France. The power is furnished by water falling from sluices at the two ends of the canal, and the current is made steady by means of storage batteries. The trolley system is used.

"That razor of yours," said the man who was getting shaved, "ought to make a good politician."

"Why so?" asked the barber.  
"Because it has such a terrific pull."

"Yes," said the barber, as he tried in vain to loosen the man's bristles with another layer of soap, "just at present, it is wire-pulling."

An old and curious key and lock is attached to the door of Temple Church, in Fleet Street, London. The key weighs seven pounds, is eighteen inches long, and, unlike other keys, was not made for the lock. On the contrary, the lock was made for it. Both key and lock have been in use since the Crusades, the church itself having been built by the Knights Templar in 1155.

A PARA. for the local Clergy.—When the late Dean Backhaus (R.C.) was stationed in Adelaide during a lengthened drought, the other denominations were praying for rain and asked the doctor to join. But his German reverence knew too much; the barometer was too high just then. He watched for a fall in the glass, and when it came he publicly prayed, getting the rain and the kudos, too.

THE Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

Polka: "Go Ahead" (Coxe).  
Quadrille: "Auf der Mauer" (Coxe).  
Valse: "The Merry Widow" (Coxe).  
Schottische: "Happy Dances" (A. E. Giffin).  
Lancers: "The Lancers" (A. E. Giffin).  
Valse: "The Lancers" (A. E. Giffin).  
Quadrille: "The Lancers" (A. E. Giffin).  
Valse: "The Lancers" (A. E. Giffin).

THE Hawaiian Islands seem to be in a bad way. They are not only undergoing a season of civilization and progress, but also one of disease and distress. Since the setting up of the Provisional Government, the natives have been given a bath, whether they need it or not, and other pleasant little rules of living have been forced upon them. The result does not reflect credit upon either civilization or the new Government, as it has brought forth more disease and unhappiness than did the primitive native habits. The sickness in the islands are chiefly influenza, the Japanese, who are the most suffering and energetic of all the immigrants. The one at Manoa recently was quite a serious affair, and has aroused popular feeling for the sickness.

At a special meeting of the Sanitary Board held this afternoon Mr. Crook, Acting Sanitary Superintendent and Acting Water Authority, stated in reply to questions that the Tytaz and Fok-fu-lam reservoirs would, at the present rate of consumption, run dry on Monday, the 14th inst.; but that it was just possible five gallons per house per day, for a few days, might be forthcoming, therefore the Board adopted measures to enable the Board to adopt drastic measures to check the ravages of the plague in the lowest Chinese quarters. An application from the Spanish Consul for regular details of the plague, to be forwarded to the Manila authorities, met with no objection. A detailed report of the proceedings is held over till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, lucky or unlucky? There are some persons who believe that death and destruction walk abroad on Friday, and who have any number of facts at hand to prove their position. Well, here is an array of facts from which almost anything, pro or con, might be provided:—

Lee surrendered on Friday.

Moscow was burned on Friday.

Washington was born on Friday.

Shakespeare was born on Friday.

America was discovered on Friday.

Richmond was evacuated on Friday.

The Bastille was destroyed on Friday.

Queen Victoria landed on Friday.

King Charles I. was beheaded on Friday.

Fort Sumter was bombarded on Friday.

Napoleon Bonaparte was born on Friday.

Julius Caesar was assassinated on Friday.

The battle of Marengo was fought on Friday.

The battle of Waterloo was fought on Friday.

Joan of Arc was burned at the stake on Friday.

The battle of New Orleans was fought on Friday.

The battle of Bunker Hill was fought on Friday.

The Declaration of Independence was signed on Friday.

Had "character," in its ordinarily-accepted sense of greasy goodness, says Sydney Bullitt, been made a test of fitness to rule, Pitt, notorious lecher, would not have been Premier of England. Fox, an open gambler and drunkard, would not have been permitted to make his mark in the history of the British Parliament. "To-morrow" Macdonald would never have achieved a united Canada; Julius Vogel, a gambler to the marrow, would not have been permitted to give to New Zealand its policy of advancement; Balfour, the athlete, would not have taken his place among the most far-seeing statesmen of Australasia; Sturt, also an athlete, would be impossible as a leader of the Liberal public opinion; and old man Pakeness—where would he have been! To have out of the shibboleth of "character," is to decide Divine precedent itself. Neither David, "the man after God's own heart," Noah, divinely chosen to preserve the seed of humanity, nor Solomon, endowed beyond all men with God-given wisdom, were persons of "character." But they were men of capacity, and were conspicuously singled out as agents for the carrying out of the nation's purposes before people who, perhaps, went lots of other to the synagogue.

## SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. E. J. Akroyd, Acting Chief Justice.)

May 11th.

HOW-QUA AND THE COMPTEUR.

The Comptoir Nationale d'Exemption de Paris applied for an order to remove certain names from the share register of the China Land Co., Ltd., and substitute that of the Comptoir's representative.

Mr. A. J. Leach, Q.C., instructed by Mr. G. C. C. Master (Johnson, Stokes and Master) was for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. C. E. Evans, was for How-Qua, managing director of the company.

From the affidavits put in it appeared that there were 500 shares in the name of Sin Tai Un, 300 Robert Shaw, 400 A. G. Gordon, and 200 Mr. Chau Fong, all claimed as the property of the Comptoir, having been deposited by the Comptoir as security for a loan.

Mr. Francis raised a preliminary objection that the suit could not be heard without giving the registered holders of the shares an opportunity to appear.

His Lordship held that the objection could not be entertained at this stage of the case.

The case occupied all day, and was adjourned until to-morrow.

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual general meeting of this body was held this afternoon in the City Hall. The Hon. J. J. Kewick presided, and there were also present Messrs. A. G. Wood, H. H. Joseph, H. Hopple, Hon. T. H. Whitehead, E. Mackintosh, Douglas Jones, S. C. Michaelson (Committee), F. Henderson (Secretary), D. R. Sassoon, H. N. Mody, G. Shaw, J. S. Mores, Hon. C. P. Chater, A. C. Ho, H. Bellios, J. D. Hutchison, W. R. Loxley, J. V. Verne, C. J. Thompson, C. J. Holliday, B. Byramjee, J. J. Francis, Q.C., C. J. Gray, C. Johnston, S. L. Darby, T. Arnold, T. Jackson, A. McCandless, and others.

The minutes of previous meetings on 3rd May and 2nd July, 1893, were confirmed.

The elections of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Co., the National Bank of China, Messrs. J. D. Humphreys and Son and A. Findlay Smith & Co., as members of the Chamber, were confirmed.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, a reference to the report which your Committee now have to submit to you will furnish evidence that a number of important subjects have engaged their attention during the year 1893, and that a good deal of work has been done in one direction and another, although many of the matters remain still uncompleted and will require the consideration of the new Committee. The first subject mentioned in the report is a modification in the Sunday Cargoes Working Ordinance, which will be applied by the Chamber to the application of the working permits which at times they find necessary to make use of. You will again find in the report the question of the Telegraph Convention which has so often been before us on previous occasions, and as you are aware, this Chamber has always strenuously opposed its ratification and the consequent closing upon us of the door of escape from the somewhat onerous burdens on the China trade which the present telegraphic tariff imposes. There does not seem now to be any further step which your Committee can usefully take, but if a question of so much importance that the Chamber must always keep it before them, and act, it is the smallest prospect of obtaining any remission of the charges made. The completion of an alternative cable between Singapore and Hongkong via Labuan is noteworthy, and it may be of much value to have a line connecting only with British possessions; but never, until in the future more land lines are constructed between China and Europe, can we hope for that healthy competition which will lead to economy in the enormous telegraphic communication which the trade of China entails.

It is perhaps only fair to admit that the Telegraph Company, with their capital and most of their expenditure occurring in sterling, are severely by the fall in exchange so far as their revenues from the East are concerned, still a means would be found to meet that loss without imposing so much of it on us as I believe opposition, such as we hope for, existed. During the year your Committee had the privilege of an interview with his Excellency Mr. Von Brandt, who after a long and brilliant career was retiring from the Diplomatic Service of his country, and as when the Committee were glad to have an opportunity of offering the acknowledgments of the Chamber for their services, which as a day of the Diplomatic Body at Peking, he had spent time to time rendered to the commercial community in China. From Mr. Von Brandt encouraging views were expressed regarding the opening of the West River, to which I will hereafter refer. Your Committee had hoped that the time had arrived when the Home authorities might regard with more favour carefully regulated emigration of Chinese through this Colony, and the matter being of so much importance to the general prosperity and to the shipping frequenting the port, his Excellency the Governor readily afforded us the support he could by deputation an officer to visit Brazil subject to the approval of the Colonial Office; but for some reason which has not been published there has been no disposition to relax the restrictions, and we must wait for developments which may make emigration through this harbour practicable. There is an enormous population on the mainland adjoining this Colony, and more attractive and profitable fields of labour, and it will be regrettable if the due time means cannot be devised by which every safeguard against abuses of these men may be maintained. If such regulations are not devised the emigration will take place from adjoining ports to the detriment of Hongkong. This matter has also attracted the attention of the Chinese Authorities who, through the Imperial Maritime Customs, have recently issued a notification pointing out that it is forbidden to collect coolies for emigration anywhere except at treaty ports. It is to be hoped that the terms of the treaty which stipulate that the Chinese Government may by law may soon be negotiated between China and Brazil will be such as to form the basis on which Chinese emigration can be conducted from Hongkong—as well as at the Treaty Ports—under sanction of the local authorities. The opening of the West River is a subject which has occupied the attention of this Chamber from time to time for over 30 years, and there is nothing that could benefit this Colony more, or more develop its Commerce as a great distributing centre, than the opening to navigation of these great waterways. There is a well founded hope that the Chinese Government may now see less objection to a step which could only tend to the enrichment and development of the countries thus opened to commerce with the outer world, and the active British Minister at Peking may be relied upon to urge this forward march on the Imperial Authorities. As I have already remarked Mr. von Brandt strongly urged upon the Chamber the importance of pressing the proposal, which he thought might be done with a good prospect of success. Closely linked with this question of the opening of the

West River is that of transit passes, in regard to which I regret to say matters practically stand where they did a year ago, and although we hear fewer complaints it is because fewer passes are applied for. This Chamber still urges the observance of Treaty privileges in this respect, and can depend upon receiving every assistance from H. B. M. Consul at Canton, from whom your Chairman has lately received an important communication bearing on this very subject, but the great cure for the grievance would be the opening of the West River, which would render transit passes in some degree less important. In that excellent book published by the Imperial Maritime Customs, "The Decennial Reports," the Commissioner of Customs at Canton states that "The experiences of 1891 seem to indicate with certainty that under the unrestricted Transit Pass privilege a very striking development of the Trade of this district would take place. Districts in Hunan and Kiang Si, which now derive their foreign goods from the Yangtze, would infallibly draw them greatly increased from Canton. Eastern Yunnan too would be completely independent of the Red River route. It is impossible not to regret that so promising a growth of trade should be viewed with disfavour by the inland revenue officials." The demands of the purse, however, are notoriously imperious, and it is perhaps too much to expect that a Treaty rule which suddenly removes a standing source of revenue without providing an adequate equivalent should escape the evasion which its vague terms seem expressly to invite in the case of inland revenue. As you are aware there has been for some time a reiterated complaint against the Hopoo of Canton for the alleged granting of preferential Customs dues on tea and other produce carried by junks. The object of this discrimination is of course not far to seek. By these preferential duties produce leaves steamers and is taken by junks, and the duties are paid into the provincial treasury instead of to the Imperial Maritime Customs. Cases are difficult to prove, but there is such a certainty of their existence that it is hoped the authorities at Peking will send such unequivocal instructions to Canton as the reiterated remonstrances of the British Minister that the grievance may at last cease. As an authority on this vexed question I may quote from the report of the Commissioner of Customs at Canton, page 52 of the Decennial Reports. "The Export of Canton Black Teas amounted in 1892 to 121,933 piculs, in 1893 to 130,571 piculs, and since that year it has steadily declined until in 1893 it was returned as 63,573 piculs. In 1891 it was only 25,664 piculs according to our returns, but this was because the bulk of that year's Teas was shipped to Hongkong by junk, instead of by steamer, thus securing a reduction of about 25 per cent in export duty." It may seem an anomaly that this Chamber should object to Chinese cheapening their articles of export while increasing the burdens on imports, as by doing so they are acting in the true spirit of political economy, but I think this view of the case may be dismissed when it is remembered that we are here to further local as well as Imperial interests, the former of which are jeopardized in our River Steamboat service. The public will view with satisfaction the alteration in the Opium Ordinance which has recently taken place, and which removes a risk and a grievance from local steamers which it was very unjust they should ever have had imposed upon them, and the relief afforded is much appreciated. A somewhat delicate question was raised by the Bank of China in its letter to the Chamber, touching the non-payment by Chinese shareholders of calls falling due on their shares. The matter was one the Chamber could not take up excepting in so far as a principle was involved, and from a reference to the subject your Committee expedient to adopt. Various other matters were discussed during the year I may pass over as sufficiently explained in the report; for instance, suggested alterations to Bills of Lading, fees to Special Jurors, Import and Export Statistics, proposed Exhibition in Hongkong, Meteorological Reports and Hongkong Observatory Signalling Commission; and the next subject on which I need remark is the appointment of a permanent committee to act with the Harbour Master. I expect many useful offices from such a committee, which his Excellency the Governor readily appointed, and left the selection of its members to the Chamber. I hope in time to see the Chamber develop into a Harbour Board, which the growing importance of the shipping frequenting the port renders desirable. Such a Board will at no distant time be welcomed by the Government as an aid in framing regulations essential to the promoting, safe-guarding, and general administering of the great shipping interests in these waters. A most important subject, not immediately affecting Hongkong perhaps, but directly affecting the interests of the mercantile community at large, is the restriction placed upon the importation of machinery by the Chinese Government, a reference to the correspondence will show that your Committee deemed it desirable to address the British Minister thereon. At the present time there is a great development of cotton manufacturing at Shanghai, Wuchang and elsewhere, and a not unnatural effort is being made by the Chinese to retain the business in their own hands to the exclusion of foreigners, and the only means of satisfactorily doing this would be by refusing admission of spinning and weaving machinery by foreign individuals or firms. There is hardly a case to be mentioned in the tariff appended to the Treaty which would not be payable upon the machinery which is being imported, and it is so precisely stated. The tariff simply reads "Machinery 5 per cent ad valorem," and there is a note appended to the effect that even machinery for Government purposes is subject to the same duty. It is impossible therefore that any effort to exclude machinery imported by foreigners can be successfully sustained the moment it is challenged. Since the Report was published a reply has been received from the British Minister which leaves no ground for any doubt that he will insist on the privilege of the British Minister to import machinery of the Diplomatic body, through the Senior Consul-General at Shanghai has informed the Commissioner of Customs that the Ministers have protested energetically against this infraction of the existing Treaty and have notified the Chinese Government that it will be held responsible for any loss or harm arising therefrom. I am pleased to note that during the year a branch of the China Association has been established here whose head is our Respected President, Mr. Thomas Jackson. Some idea of the value of its services is given in the correspondence attached to this report and will be better shown in the account of its own proceedings which will probably be published. I now come to the most important feature of the year, namely, the monetary revolution caused by the closing of the Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver, the disastrous results of which are still witnessed on all sides, and must continue to befall for many a day to come. To approach the subject fairly, the first duty to be admitted that the Indian Government, in a position of very grave embarrassment, required radical changes to be made in order to adjust its finances, and a Committee was appointed to enquire into the Indian Currency question. An immense amount of evidence was taken by that committee from well qualified persons, and the committee made their recommendations to the Indian Government, which acted upon it at once, and on the 26th June closed the Mints

to the free coinage of silver and established the currency on a gold basis, but it is remarked, without gold. The standard value of the rupee was supposed to be fixed at 15.44, but subsequent explanations from the Secretary of State announced that this figure was intended as a maximum, not a minimum value. The Indian Government declined the allotment of Council Bills under a minimum which proved unobtainable, and conveyed the impression to the public that they would adhere to such a policy, but with the vacillation which has characterized their whole policy they subsequently announced that they would allot Bills without specified restrictions. Although, as I have said, the Indian finances were in a position of great embarrassment and vigorous measures had to be taken, I think the general consensus of opinion will be that the measure of closing the Mints was one hastily adopted, the far-reaching consequences of which were improperly understood and inadequately provided against, and must always reflect severely on the abilities and judgment of the Indian statesmen who framed and carried it on with so much vacillation and doubt to whether it would lead them abundant warning was given by persons who gave evidence before the measure was adopted as to what would be the consequences of further depreciating silver, but—seeing that the plunge had to be taken instead of prohibiting the importation of silver, or, as a minor measure, imposing a heavy duty upon it which would have been consistent with the leaps in the dark—India while closing her Mints still allowed silver to be admitted free, until again vacillating she imposed a 5 per cent duty upon it, because she found that her policy was a premium to the native states to become collectors of rupees and to supply the people with a token, iniquitous, it is true, to meet the internal trade of the country, and driving the government rupees to the commercial centres where their vast abundance produced that decline in their gold value which the Indian government had sought to arrest by making them tokens for gold. As is well known the consequences to the trade of India have been disastrous. Imports were encouraged, exports discouraged, tens of millions of rupees lost to the Opium Revenue, and the great exportation of yarn diminished by one-third. In 1892 China and Japan together imported from India 41,000 bales of yarn, in 1893 only 31,000 bales, while for the first four months of this year the arrivals in Hongkong have been only 60,000 bales against 90,000 bales in the first four months of 1891. I do not wish to make any remarks on this subject unduly long, but cannot refrain from saying that it is a marvel that the British people are so slow to perceive whether the monetary policy of depreciating gold and depreciating silver is leading them. It is impoverishing her masses for the enrichment of the gold capitalists, it is threatening her manufacturing supremacy by making competition with her easy where before it was difficult, it is depressing her agriculture and is tempting America to go on a silver basis in desperation, and that is a contingency within the bounds of probability. India in repeating England's error has arrested progress, and is on the way to transfer her agricultural and manufacturing industries further East. We in China who are not natives of the country do not benefit as the Chinese do by the English and Indian mistakes, on the contrary we suffer as do our English and Indian fellow traders, by the depreciation of our assets, and this Chamber has lent its voice to protest against the suicidal abandonment of India of a means of life for the trade of the East. I hope that we are almost in sight of redemption, and that the subject of a ratio between gold and silver will be a plank in every election platform when the next appeal is made to the constituencies of Great Britain. Now let me say a word as regards our local currency. It behoved the bankers and merchants of Hongkong to see that there should be no falling off in the circulating medium, and the opinion of the Chamber having been asked as to the desirability of legalizing the Japanese yen, a meeting was convened in July last at which a resolution was adopted favourable to the proposal. For various good reasons, however, which it is unnecessary now to enumerate, it was considered prudent not to press the question further at the moment. One of the reasons, however, I may say, was that a special committee appointed by this Chamber to report upon the desirability of coining a British dollar, of equal weight and fineness with the Mexican, were entirely in favour of it, and reported to that effect. It had been earnestly hoped that in view of the security of the Mexican dollar the home Government would before this time have sanctioned the British coin, and it is strange—considering that the Bombay Mint would undertake the coinage at a seigniorage of 1/8, or perhaps 1/10 per cent—any hesitation should be manifested by the Government. Mexican dollars have been at a premium as high as 4 1/2 per cent, and it is the intention of this Chamber to urge the matter vigorously upon the Governor on his return, and we can rely upon his Excellency affording that assistance which he has always readily accorded in every project to which this Chamber has lent its support.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Bellios, the report and accounts were adopted *unanimously*.

There being no response to the Chairman's call for further remarks, the meeting proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year.

While the ballot was in progress, Mr. Hutchison drew attention to the necessity for protecting not only foreign importers under transit passes, but foreign goods also.

The Chairman said the matter would receive the careful attention of the Committee.

The election resulted as follows:—

Chairman, Mr. J. J. Kewick.

Vice-Chairman, Mr. E. Mackintosh.

Committee, Messrs. S. C. Michaelson, A. G. Wood, H. Hopple, H. H. Joseph, D. Jones, R. M. Gray and T. Jackson.

Mr. Kewick, in acknowledging his election, said:—I take the opportunity, gentlemen, of expressing my appreciation of the compliment you have done me in asking me to be chairman of the Chamber for the current year, and I can only say it will always be my pride and pleasure to do my utmost to promote the interests of the Chamber, and of commerce in Hongkong, to the best of my ability. (Applause.)

This concluded the proceedings.

The following are the principal parts of the Report:—

Ascheme for Chinese emigration to Brazil, under the control of the Hongkong Government and safeguarded against the objectionable features which characterized the coolie-carrying trade of former years, appeared to the Committee well deserving of encouragement, and it readily responded to Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s request to bring the matter to the notice of the Government. It was pointed out to the Governor that the proposal promised to give employment to, probably, a large amount of tonnage, and in other ways do good to the Colony, besides conferring a certain benefit on both China and Brazil by relieving the former, if even only to a small extent, of its redundant population, and affording the latter a much-needed supply of suitable agricultural labour. The proposal was favourably entertained by his Excellency, and an officer was specially deputed to visit England with the intention that he should also proceed to Brazil for reasons which have not transpired the proposal appears to have been

acceptable to the Home Authorities, and the officer appointed has returned to Hongkong with his mission for the present, at least, apparently, unaccomplished. It is of the utmost importance that emigration from Southern China should pass through Hongkong, and the Chamber will not fail to give its attention to the subject on every available opportunity. (Appendix D, Page 4.)

In awaiting for the opening of the West River to Foreign Commerce the Chamber has only one question which has not yet been decided, and which has been the subject of a special mission to England, and a possible expansion of trade in Southern China by way of the West River and its tributaries, and although the repeated representations of the Chamber to the Home Authorities were favourably entertained, no material results were at any time arrived at, and it was decided to again press the matter on their attention. A letter was addressed to her Majesty's Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the 31st July in which his Lordship was asked to urge upon the Chinese Government the desirability of opening the River to foreign trade, and also to endeavour to impress upon it the mutual benefits which might naturally be expected to follow the adoption of such a course.

In connection with this subject the opportunity was availed of to bring to his Lordship's notice that the right of forwarding foreign goods into the interior under the protection of Transit Passes had, owing to the obstacles placed in the way by the local Chinese Authorities, become almost a dead letter in the South of China. The China Association, London, addressed a similar letter to the Foreign Office, and both that Association and this Chamber have been assured that the matters therein referred to will receive due consideration, and that her Majesty's Minister at Peking will give them special attention. On the occasion of his Excellency Herr von Brandt's interview with the Committee he afforded them much encouragement to proceed in their efforts to obtain the opening of the West River, which would greatly benefit and develop trade, and he urged that no stone should be left unturned to promote the object in view. (Appendix E, Page 6.)

Complaints have again been preferred by the representatives of the River Steamboat Companies that notwithstanding the positive assurances given to her Majesty's Minister at Peking by the Chinese Government "that the preferential treatment in regard to Customs dues of junks employed in carrying tea, &c. would in future be strictly prohibited," such concessions in duties on cargo so carried are still allowed. It is necessarily almost impossible, owing to the manner in which these concessions are arranged, to prove that they are a source of advantage to native craft, or placed at an advantage over shippers by foreign vessels; but the absence of positive proof does not weaken the contention that privileges are still granted to the former to the detriment of steamship owners. Though the assurance above referred to is a direct admission on the part of the Chinese Government of the granting of preferential duties in the past, and the fact that junk-carried Tea can still be bought on more advantageous terms than Steamship-carried Tea is more than presumptive evidence that such concessions continue to be made, and that the Peking Authorities do not seem to have got beyond ordering a prohibition, which the Steamboat Representatives contend has never been put in force in Canton.

The Contravention of the Treaty in this respect is not confined to the shipment of Tea alone, but, in like manner, various articles are sent by junk under, presumably, differential duties, and it is hoped the Minister at Peking may be able to have this glaring







## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION  
OF  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE  
AND EFFECTS.  
(For Sundry Account)

SALE ROOMS, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL,  
TOMORROW  
(SATURDAY), May 12th, 1894.  
AT 2.30 P.M.

Comprising—  
Hall, Drawing-room, Dining-room and Bed-  
room Furniture, Sideboards, Overmantels,  
Extension Dining Tables, Marble-top and  
Fancy Tables, Cabinets, Easy Chairs, Rattan  
Chairs, Double and Single Iron and Brass  
mounted Bedsteads with Wire Woven Spring  
Mattresses, Dressing Tables, Marble-top Wash-  
stands, Electro Plated and Glass Ware, Cutlery,  
Cooking Stoves, Ice Chests, Meat Safe, Bath-  
room and Kitchen Requisites.

ALSO,  
ONE KEYLESS GOLD WATCH.  
TWO SILVER WATCHES.  
ONE LADIES' SADDLE,  
&c., &c., &c.  
On View Friday and Saturday.  
SALE TERMS:—Cash on delivery.  
A. E. SKEELS & Co.,  
Auctioneers, &c.  
Hongkong, 9th May, 1894. [564]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to Sell by  
PUBLIC AUCTION,  
ON

TUESDAY, 15th May, 1894,  
AT 2.30 P.M.,  
at his SALE ROOMS, Queen's Road,  
SUNDY HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE, &c.,  
Belonging to A. CHAMMAN, Esq., and Others.

Comprising—  
TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING-ROOM  
SUITE, BLACKWOOD MARBLE-TOP  
TABLES and TEAPOYS, and CABINET  
CURIO STAND.  
CHIMNEY GLASSES, PICTURES and  
ORNAMENTS, CARPETS and HEARTH  
RUGS.  
EXTENSION DINING TABLES, SIDE-  
BOARD, WHATNOTS, CROCKERY, GLASS  
and PLATED WARE.  
DOUBLE & SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS,  
WARDROBES, WARDROBES with GLASS  
DOORS, CHEVAL GLASS, TOILET  
TABLES & MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS,  
ONE TREADLE SEWING MACHINE and  
STAND.  
ONE PERAMBULATOR.  
ONE MOWING MACHINE.  
TENNIS POLES, NETTING &c.  
ONE HALF-PLATE PHOTOGRAPHIC  
CAMERA,  
&c., &c., &c.  
TERMS OF SALE:—As customary.  
J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 10th May, 1894. [568]

## Hotels.

## PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed  
HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet  
above sea-level, has just been thoroughly  
redecorated, renovated and refurnished, and a  
NEW WING has been built, which commands  
magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland  
of China.

## SUMMER RATES.

(FROM MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 1ST).  
One person, per day.....\$ 4.00  
One person, per week.....25.00  
One person, per month.....75.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per  
day.....7.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per  
week.....45.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per  
month.....140.00  
For further particulars, apply to  
MANAGER,  
Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1894. [55]

## PRAYA EAST HOTEL.

Nos. 58 & 59, PRAYA EAST.

THIS HOTEL, situated on the Praya, near  
the McGregor Barracks, OPEN TO SEA  
BREEZES all the year round and commanding  
a fine View of the whole Harbor, having lately  
been enlarged and refurnished throughout,  
now offers first-class accommodation to RESI-  
DENTS and BOARDERS.  
Wines and Spirits of the best brands only  
Supplied.

Terms moderate.  
J. C. I. ROUGH,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1894. [319]

## FUJIYA HOTEL.

MIYANOSHITA,  
HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.  
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.  
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE  
BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A  
PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1893. [798]

## F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL AND PROVISION MER-  
CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS  
AND GENERAL COMMISSION  
AGENTS,  
PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
HARTMANN'S RAHTEN'S GENUINE  
COMPOSITION.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES.  
&c., &c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF  
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT  
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1893. [798]

## Intimations.

## DAIRY PRODUCE!

## THE HONGKONG DAIRY

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)  
GARDEN ROAD, AND CAUSEWAY BAY.

FRESH MILK,  
FRESH BUTTER,  
CREAM,  
CREAM CHEESE AND  
NEW LAID EGGS.  
ALWAYS ON HAND FOR CASH, OR TO ORDER.  
MILK FROM ONE COW FOR BABIES, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.  
NONE BUT THE FRESHEST AND BEST SUPPLIED.

ADDRESS:—  
J. KENNEDY,  
PROPRIETOR,  
GARDEN ROAD.  
[519]

Hongkong, 26th April, 1894.



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Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [25]

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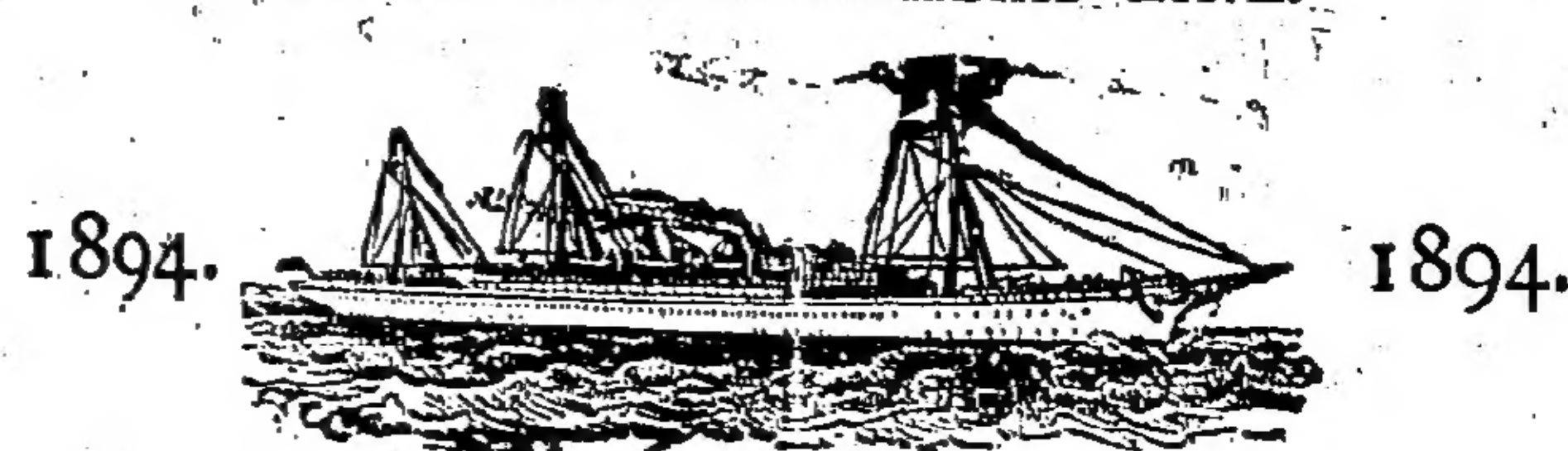
SIAH	Tuesday	May 29th.
Victoria	Tuesday	June 19th.
Tacoma	Tuesday	July 17th.
SIAH	Tuesday	August 7th.
Victoria	Tuesday	August 28th.

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Captain J. Rowley, sailing at Noon, on TUES-  
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Kobe, Inland Sea and  
Yokohama).....Thursday, 24th May,  
at 1 P.M.  
Oceania (via Nagasaki,  
Kobe, Inland Sea and  
Yokohama).....Tuesday, 12th June,  
at 1 P.M.  
Gaelic (via Nagasaki,  
Kobe, Inland Sea and  
Yokohama).....Tuesday, 3rd July,  
at 1 P.M.

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